Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1806. [No. 1574.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.
[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The BRIG

MARY & ALLEN,
EDWARD DODGE, Master,
Burthen 136 tons, in excellent order and well found. For terms enquire of
Lewis Deblois, *Alexandria,*
OR,
Allen & Francis Dodge,
George-Town.
April 7. d7*

On WEDNESDAY,
23d of APRIL,
Will be sold, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria, by public sale, unless previously disposed of, in which case due notice will be given;
400 Acres of first rate Bottom Land,
Lying in the 10,000 acre tract, on the river Kenhawa, and part of the estate of the late General Washington.

THIS land is supposed to be equal in quality to any whatever, and the smallness of the quantity in the lot proves its value in comparison with others; the whole lot, of which this is one third, being 1200 acres.

Also, the remaining Interest of a Legatee, in the property yet unsold, belonging to said estate, the interest thereon being one third of a share; and if said is not sufficient to meet the demand, the commissions arising from the services of an executor.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Any information may be had from the subscriber, who is authorized to treat at private sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.
April 10. 1aw3t

Now Landing,
From Schooner Fame, from New York; and for sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE,
80 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.
Also, from Schooner Marta, from Boston,
5 bales Beerboom Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,
In Store,
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin } TEAS.
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,
100 rolls mill'd Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.
WANTED,
A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.
April 9. d

WILL BE LANDED,
On THURSDAY next,
On Colonel *Ramsay's* wharf, from on board the Schooner *Hiland*, JOHN YEATON, and for Sale, by
R. Young & W. Yeaton,
55 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
20 do. Molasses
400 bags Guadaloupe Green Coffee.
Also in Store,
80 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown Lago Sugars
30 boxes Havana Segars
10 tons of Fustic, and
500 Spanish Hides.
April 8. d2w

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.
February 12. d

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Walter B. Alexander and Catherine his wife, to the subscriber for securing the payment of 603 dollars 33 cents and interest unto Andrew Scholfield and company, and the further sum of 581 dollars 3 cents, and interest unto Leonard and Thomas Cooke, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for ready money, on Tuesday the the sixth day of May next, one undivided moiety of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being on Potomac river in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, containing 450 acres, and adjoining the lands of General Thompson Mason, Augustine J. Smith, and Tobias Lear—distant about seven miles from Alexandria—The sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock of that day.

G. DENEALE, Trustee.
April 3. cots.

Received, this Day,
And for Sale, on very low terms,
15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.
2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

James Sanderson.
April 9. d.

Clover Seed,
[Warranted of the best quality]
Landed this day, from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.
Manderville & Jamesson.
Who have just received,
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs. Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Salad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.
March 22. d

NOTICE.

John Horsburgh & Robert Calder
HAVE entered into partnership and removed to the Store, corner of King and Royal streets, where they have have for Sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, and daily expect a further supply.

Horsburgh & Calder.
April 2. daw

TO RENT,
A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to
George Youngs.
February 26.

LOST,
On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the
PRINTER.
February 22. d

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
35 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18. d

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY
ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to
Mordecai Miller.
March 13. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

☞ The Subscriber has been admitted to the Bar of the Circuit Court held in Alexandria, and wishes to practice therein.

FRANCIS L. LEE.
April 5.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.
Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April next, at one o'clock,
An Acre of Ground,
Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by Well, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*
March 31. dts

☞ *REMOVAL.*

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.
April 3.

HENRY K. MAY
Has now landing, for Sale,
65 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
26 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leaguer Cape Madeira Wine
In STORE,
London Particular, London and New-York Market Particular and Cargo Teneriffe Catalonia and Claret } *Wines.*
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bounce
4 bales Beerboom Gurrahs
1 bale Randah Cossas
6 hhds. Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.
April 8. d1m

JAMES SANDERSON
HAS RECEIVED,
A few casks of excellent
CLOVER-SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.
3000 lbs. best green Martinique Coffee
20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.
Also on Hand,
British Sail Canvas; German Oznaburgs; and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
March 24. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawrason's wharf;
On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ——— from Portland, for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,
on said wharf.
March 20. d

SALT,
Suitable for the Fisheries.
JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt, per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.
March 21. d

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received
150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,
For Sale on moderate terms.
March 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, Rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Fine Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Fine Net Mitts,
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamcodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburgs,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.
Oct 28. drf

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bucellas, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baker Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Florant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco; very best Chewing Tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes, in boxes.
London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Dunn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.
December 16.

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other Ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store, Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.
September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.
September 18.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY *March* 6.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair —on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[*Mr. Smilie's Speech concluded.*]

But the gentleman from Virginia tells us, that the situation of England is different from what it was in 1793. Agreed—but that change is in our favor. Great Britain has at present her hands so full, that she will not wish to increase her enemies. The events of the present contest are extremely uncertain. If the emperor of France shall prove successful, and make a peace on the continent to the exclusion of G. Britain, he will undoubtedly shut out British manufactures from every part of Europe. The present therefore is the most favorable time for pursuing our measures.

The gentleman also enquires what will England say of our conduct to Spain? He laments that his lips on this subject are closed. I too lament that mine are closed. I wish to God that every word said, while our doors were closed, and that every measure entered into, were known to every man, woman and child in America. I shall not, on this occasion, say more, but to express the hope that the day is not distant when the gentleman's statements will be rectified by a complete disclosure.

The same gentleman has avowed his hostility to a certain nation, and he is willing to go to war with her, because he considers her feeble, and because she has been guilty of aggressions on our rights.—— Mighty aggression! Which is nothing more than what happened the other day at Detroit, where certain British officers seized a man, with the view of carrying him over the line. I hope such trivial things, the offspring of accident or personal resentment, will never be considered by us as a cause of war. I hope the American people will never go to war when they can avoid it without a sacrifice of honor or justice. For my part I cannot see what this measure has to do with our affairs with Spain. Have we not a right to manage those affairs independent of England?—Have we got to this, that we are to consider England as a party to our transactions with other nations? In our affairs with Spain, we are doing England no injury, and she has no right to interfere with the exercise of our rights as an independent nation.

The gentleman asks will it be politic to strengthen the hands of France, to invigorate the power that threatens the subjugation of the world? How this topic has been brought into view, I cannot tell. I have no predilection to France; I have no attachment to any country but the one in which I live. I am willing to do justice to all nations, and to require it from all. But suppose Bonaparte should succeed in the conquest of Europe? It will be a long time before it can be effected; and if effected, it will be found that a fleet is not the work of a day. It will be found to be the work of years, and years of peace too, before he can possess sufficient ships and seamen to destroy the British navy. And what are the dreadful terrors of the French government? There appears at the head of her affairs a man who transcends in talents and ambition the the other potentates of Europe. But is there any thing permanent in this? Much, every thing may depend on his brittle life. On his fall, she may become as feeble as she was before. The nation we ought to fear, according to the gentleman from Virginia, is not that which has the *actual command* of the sea. No, the gentleman is not afraid of her, but of the naton which *may* have the command of it *hereafter*. I should regret to see any nation of Europe blotted out of existence. I hope that Bonaparte will never conquer England, or England conquer France. But I cannot artach much importance to distant, while I am menaced by present dangers.

The gentleman has also portrayed the great danger to the constitution from war. I agree with him. I too deprecate war. I consider it one of the worst evils that can befall mankind. But as I have already shewn that this is not a war, but a peace measure, his remarks do not apply. I know that war is attended by numerous evils, that it not only exhausts our blood and treasure, but that it has a still more fatal effect on our manners. Still am I not willing to prostrate the dignity, the interest and the honor of my country, even if war should be the consequence.

The gentleman has also sounded an alarm among us because this is not a measure of the cabinet. That gentleman however knows full well that any member on this floor, without even consulting any of his fellow members, much less the cabinet, has a right to bring forward any resolution he pleases. But he said at the same time there was no cabinet. How then could he expect us to consult the cabinet when no such thing exists? My friend, who offered this resolution, shewed it to me before he presented it. I concurred in it, and I now advocate it, because I think it right, and the gentleman will not deny that every gentleman on this floor has equal rights.

The gentleman has also told us that France in 1798 was doing what England now does, that she was fighting the battles of the world. For my part I do not believe the world is indebted to either of those nations, much less do I believe that we are. But this same England can do wonders, and it seems we are not to contend for our rights with her, lest she should get out of humor with us. I know the power of the English fleet, and I know we cannot contend with it. Debauched however as her government is, I do not believe she will go to war with us; but if she does not, it will not be owing to the caution we have observed in discussing this subject. Of this nation as thus represented as fighting the battles of the world, I may perhaps have formed a wrong opinion, in the estimate I have formed of her humanity and justice. Go to the East Indies—throw your eyes on Africa, look back on the American revolution, and talk of her humanity! Applaud her for justice, when there is not a nation on earth at this day so much disposed to be hostile to us. Sir, she will never forgive us for having atchieved our independence. Her hostility is invigorated by another circumstance. She is the first trading nation in the world, we are the second. We interfere with her aggrandizement, and she has determined to crush us. She is proceeding step by step in the work of destruction, and if we are so pusillanimous as to submit, she will push on to our ruin and disgrace. The gentleman has told us that if we aid any power, in her efforts to destroy Britain, we shall endanger ourselves. Indeed, sir, so many evidences of the friendship of this nation are brought before us, that I only want *experience* to believe them.

We are also told by the same gentleman, that France will do us the honor only to make us the last nation she devours. Why all this clamor about France, when she is not injuring us, while we are so tame to the other nations who are violating our dearest rights? I trust we shall know how to respect ourselves with whatever nations we have to deal, and if France acts to us as England has done, that we we will treat her as we are now for treating England. But till this time arrives these remarks are misapplied.

I come now to reply to one thing said by the gentleman from Virginia, which I am very sorry I am under the necessity of doing. The fate of this country is placed in irresponsible hands. Tom, Dick and Harry ought to be put into straight waistcoats. Whether this language is consistent with the respect due to this House, or to his nation, I leave the gentleman to judge for himself. I will grant that gentleman has a right to the exercise of his opinion on all political subjects. I will even allow that he has a mind more luminous than belongs to most men. But I will also say, that the rights which he claims to himself he ought to allow to his fellow members. If I entertain any opinion which is wrong, and any man can convince me it is so, I am ready to acknowledge it; but how comes the gentleman to represent all the members on this floor as a set of fools? Why, sir, If I were to pretend to say that John Locke was a fool, that Milton was a bad poet, that Bacon was a miserable lawyer, whatever my intention might be, I should not derogate from their characters. I believe this will be the case with the members of this House, and that the character of no man in it will be affected by his charge. I look through this body and see many of my fellow members, whose voice is never heard on this floor, on whose judgment I can place as high a reliance, as on those whose talents are the most conspicuously displayed. I beg the committee will excuse me for the large portion of their time I have consumed on points little connected with the question under consideration. I will conclude what I have at present to say, reserving to myself the right of making some additional remarks before the question is taken.

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 9.

Mr. J. C. Smith from the committee of claims made a report on a letter of Wm. Eaton, concluding with a resolution that the proper accounting officers be authorised and directed to settle the accounts subsisting between the United States, and William Eation, late consul of the United States at Tunis, under the direction of the secretary of state; which resolution was agreed to, and referred to the committee of claims to bring in a bill; who during the sitting bro't in a bill authorising the settlement of accounts between the United States and William Eaton, which was referred to the committee of the whole to-morrow.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from *Joseph H. Nicholson*, resigning his seat as a member of the house.

Mr. Gregg from the committee on public lands, made a report on the petitions of sundry officers and representatives of officers, who served in the British army in the war, which originated in the year 1755, stating the inability, in point of time, to attend these cases during the present session and concluding with a resolution for the indefinite postponement of the petitions, in which the house concurred.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the exports of the United States, from the 1st of October 1804, to the 1st of October 1805, by which it appears that the whole exports of the United States for that time amount to 95,566,021

Of which amount the exports of domestic growth or manufacture are 42,387,002

And those of foreign growth or manufacture 54,179,019

A bill for establishing trading houses, with the Indian tribes was read a third time and passed.

A bill in addition to an act entitled an act to regulate the grants of land, and to provide for the disposal of lands of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee, was read a third time and passed.

A bill to amend in the cases therein mentioned, the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, was read a third time and passed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, On the bill to authorise the state of Tennessee to issue grants, and perfect titles to certain lands therein described; and settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated lands within the same.

Mr. Blount moved to strike out the first section.

This motion was supported by Mr. Blount; and opposed by Messrs. Gregg, Alston, G. W. Campbell, Rhea of Tenn. and Pitkin.

Messrs. Bedinger, Blackledge and Alexander, spoke against the provisions of the bill generally.

The question was then taken on striking out the first section, and passed in the negative without a division.

Various amendments were offered some of which were agreed to, and others disagreed to, after considerable debate.

Mr. Blackledge moved a new section declaring that this act shall not take effect until the legislature of North Carolina shall give their assent thereto.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Blount, Macon, and Alexander, and opposed by Messrs. Gregg, and G. W. Campbell; and disagreed to;

Ayes 22.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments; when the house adjurned about five o'clock.

Thursday, April 10.

On motion of Mr. Mac Creery, *Resolved*, That the Speaker be requested to inform the executive of the state of Maryland of the resignation of Joseph H. Nicholson, a representative of that state.

The house took into consideration the amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill authorising the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described; and to settle the claims to the unappropriated lands within the same.

Those amendments having been agreed to, Mr. Blackledge offered a new section.—"That this act shall not take effect until the legislature of North Carolina shall pass an act giving their assent thereto."

In support of this motion Mr. Blackledge spoke at considerable length, to shew that the bill would be an infringement of the compact between the United States and North Carolina, without this provision.

The adoption of this section was also supported by Messrs. Blount and Alexander and opposed by Messrs. J. C. Smith and Alston.

The yeas and nays being required on it, were yeas 22, nays 78.

Mr. Alston then moved the following proviso.

Provided nevertheless that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to impair the provisions of the act of North Carolina ceding to the United States, certain western lands.

This motion was disagreed to, ayes thirty-four.

When the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the U. States for the year 1806.

Considerable debate arose on the several items of appropriations proposed to be made, which, together with the various motions made, we will hereafter give at full.

The bill was ordered to a third reading on Saturday.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Gregg in the chair, on the bill to prohibit officers of the army and navy, from holding or exercising any civil office

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill.

The house immediately considered their report.

Mr. N. Williams moved that the bill should be printed.

This motion was supported by Messrs. N. Williams, R. Nelson, and Sloan; and opposed by Messrs. J. Clay, and J. Randolph; and disagreed to—Ayes 64, Noes 52.

Mr. N. Williams then moved to amend the bill by adding to it the following proviso:

Provided, That this act shall not affect any officer now holding an office under the constitution or any existing law of the U. States.

This amendment was supported by Messrs. N. Williams, R. Nelson, and Smilie; and opposed by Messrs. J. Randolph, R. Whitehill, Dawson, Jackson, and Quincy.

Mr. Rhea of Tennessee, opposed both the amendment and the bill.

When the question was taken by yeas and nays on the proviso, which was negatived—Yeas 36—Nays 66.

And the bill ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house an estimate of the respective sums necessary to be appropriated for repairs of vessels, store rent, pay of armourers, freight, and contingent expences of the navy for the year 1806.

(Debate in course.)

NEW YORK, April 9.

The two houses of the legislature of this state, have passed a resolution, founded on a report of a joint committee, requesting "the senators and representatives of this state in the congress of the U. States, to use their best endeavors to have an act passed to release the pretended claim of the United States against this state for state balances."

At a meeting of the committee of merchants held at the Tontine Coffee House on Monday evening the 7th instant it was resolved that the following letter addressed to the secretary of state, relative to the foreign commerce of the United States, with the answer thereto, should be published for the information of the merchants.

By order of the general committee,

THOMAS FARMAR,
Chairman.

JOHN FERRERS, Secretary.

New York, March 11, 1806.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor [illegible] by direction of a committee appointed at a general meeting of merchants in this city on the 26th December.

The opinions and wishes of the commercial interest of New York, were expressed in their late memorial, since which, nothing has occurred to change their sentiments, or diminish their apprehensions.

Sensible that foreign relations must be intricate, and believing those of the United States to be involved in unusual perplexity the merchants of New York have waited in silence, but with anxiety, the development of those measures which the wisdom of government may have devised for the redress of wrongs already suffered, and protection against injuries still apprehended.

Even at this late hour, although warranted as well by the usage of other nations as by our republican institutions, freely to ask and confidently to expect every useful information, which can be given without embarrassing the measures of government they would still preserve the same respectful silence, if they were not otherwise impelled by motives of irresistable force.

The season approaches to commence their most important operations depending for success on a continuance of peace. The present stagnation of business, if protracted, would not merely diminish their profits but must distress those of their fellow citizens who depend on daily labor for daily bread. It must injure those also who procure, by selling the production of their soil, articles of subsistence which habit has rendered necessary to comfortable existence. On the other hand, merchants and insurers must be ruined if they adventure on calculations essentially erroneous. The mechanics with whom they are connected must be in the same catastrophe. The produce of our country will then no longer find those markets which gave a spring to national industry, and thus our prosperity will vanish.

Under the pressure of such cogent circumstances, the merchants of New York hope it will not be deemed impertinent respectfully to solicit information on

distinct points highly interesting, & which are now involved in dangerous obscurity.

The situation in which we are placed with England, claims the first notice because of her prodigious naval power, which, it is apprehended by some, may be suddenly employed to annihilate our commerce. We wish therefore to be informed whether the injurious principles, adopted by her tribunals, have been relinquished or extended; whether the measures devised by the wisdom of government to obtain redress, compensation, and security, promise a successful result; or whether the merchants must expect more portentous events.

Rumors have prevailed respecting our relations to the opposite belligerents, and of events tending to embroil us with them, which have alarmed the merchants of New York. They are desirous of knowing whether those rumors be idle and vain, or whether from transactions in the knowledge of government it would be prudent to suspend or wholly to abandon our commerce with France and Spain.

There was reason to believe that peace had been made with Tripoli, but as no ratification of the treaty has been officially published, the merchants wish to know whether investments for the Mediterranean can be safely made, or whether they must provide against the depredations of the Barbary corsairs.

Finally the plunder and outrage to which commerce is exposed in the West Indies, and even on our our coast, render it very desirable to know whether government contemplate employing a respectable naval force to repress those predatory aggressions.

I am directed by the committee to disavow all intention or even wish to pry into the secrets of government, or urge the disclosure of meraures which it may deem useful or convenient to conceal; more especially to ask any thing incompatible with your official obligations.

With great respect,
I have to honor to remain,
sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
THOMAS FARMAR,
Chairman, general committe
of merchants.

Hon. James Madison, sec'ry of department of state.

—

Department of state, March 31st, 1806.

Sir,

I have received the letter which you wrote to me on the 11th instant by the direction of the committee, appointed by a general meeting of the merchants of [illegible] York.

The solicitude of those engaged in foreign commerce, at the present crisis, which led to the application, could not fail to awaken the regret, that the cause of mercantile operations could not in all cases be regulated, by a more precise knowledge of foreign occurrences; but you are doubtless sensible, that a communication of the features of that prospect, which if not multiplied and varied, with the multiplied variation incident to it, must itself become a source of miscalculation, would exceed the duty and responsibility of any government, as it would frequently do the rules of prudence, if the task were less impracticable. It is only therefore in peculiar cases, where the existence or the decided approach of events deeply affecting the whole, or particular classes of citizens, may be known to the government, and not sufficiently within the general means of conjecture and anticipation, that special notifications can be required, either according to expediency or usage, and it is a just subject of congratulation in this country, that such is the degree of publicity given by the ordinary vehicles, of circulation, to foreign occurrences and appearances, and such the capacity of our mercantile fellow citizens for appreciating them, that, that intelligent portion of the community, is as little dependent in the United States, on the notifications of the government, as any country whatever.

Persuaded sir, that the justness of these remarks will at once be perceived, I make no other apology for limiting the answer to your enquiries, to a general assurance of the disposition of the President to give to every class of citizens, the proper information which it may lie with the executive to afford, & to an intimation, that whatever embarrassments or risks may be incident to particular branches of commerce, the occasion is not of a character to justify the government, in undertaking to predict or define them.

I have only to add, that the delay in acknowledging your letter, has proceeded from other duties, pressing both as to time and importance, it was possible, also, that the interval might have produced the means of a more satisfactory answer, to particular articles of your enquiry.

I have the honor to be, sir,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MADISON.

THOMAS FARMAR, Esq.
New-York.

—

REMARKS.

It would puzzle a greater philologist than Mr. Madison to make out the meaning of the preceeding letter. The address of the committee of merchants is respectful in its form, and definite in its terms. The subject is of great importance to the commercial, agricultural and mechanical interests of the country; and as such, it most certainly deserved an explicit answer ....an answer which by explaining our relations with foreign nations, should have pointed out a secure path to mercantile enterprise. But instead of this, the letter of the secretary is involved, obscure and unsatisfactory. Great pains are taken and many words used *to say nothing*; and if any idea is communicated, the merchants are obliquely censured for making impertinent enquiries. One important enquiry made in the letter of the committee; to wit, that relating to the disposal of the naval force in the West Indies, is left altogether unnoticed.

This answer furnishes a new and striking evidence of the truth of Mr. Randolph's charge, that *we have no cabinet*; that the administration has formed no plan, has pointed out no mode for managing the great concerns of the nation. If any plan had been formed, the secretary could have given answers to the enquiries of the committee; or he could have said that pending negociations would not permit answers to be given. If unsettled negociations did not prevent, it is vain to give any other reason for silence; for the public have a right to the information, and it is the duty of the government to give it. Such information has always been granted by the British ministry to respectful applications from their merchants; and shall the free citizens of America, be denied that advice which is freely granted to the subjects of a monarchy?

We request our readers to peruse and to compare the two letters with attention. The letter of the committee is elegant and perspicuous, while that of the secretary is clumsy and obscure. The composition of the latter would not give reputation to a school boy.

Let it be remembered that the letter is from a committee of the merchants of the greatest mercantile city in America; and the answer from Mr. Madison, now secretary of state, and a candidate for the next presidency.

(N. Y. Com. Ad.)

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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, April 14.

Every mail from *Washington* brings intelligence of a nature, which most powerfully illustrates the truth of what Mr. *Fessenden* has said of our democratic rulers.

"You rogues! you rogues! you're all found out,
"And, we the people, I've no doubt,
"Will put a period to your dashing,
"And honest men will come in fashion."

The talents of the administration, (says the editor of the U. S. Gazette) and of the legislature, which at the commencement of the session we fondly flattered ourselves would be sedulously devoted to the extrication of this country from the difficulties into which she has been plunged by the weakness and folly of our public measures, seem now to have no other object than mutual detection and recrimination. Those who have heretofore had the lead in our public affairs are now exclusively employed, each one in endeavoring to ward off the indignation of the country from himself and direct it to his neighbor,—I am much mistaken if it does not ultimately fall upon all, with a weight which their feeble shoulders will not be able to sustain.

—

A letter from Canton, received by the Mandarine, arrived at Boston, says; "perhaps it may alleviate affliction, by your giving notice, that two of the crew of the late ship Boston, captured at Nootka, were living with the natives at that place, in September 1804. If my memory serves me, one is named Thompson, the other Jewitt Rogers, both I believe belong to Boston; the former I understand is the son of a boat-builder, living at the north part of the town. Every other person on board the ship was massacred. The above mentioned were badly wounded in the attack? but after the natives got possession of the ship, and learnt these two were mechanics, they were spared; shortly after they recovered; This may be relied on."

By the following extract of a letter from New York, dated April 8th, it appears that Mr. Jefferson's district judge and attorney are still going on in a way to furnish ample amusement to all such as can find amusement in proceedings which reflect disgrace upon the whole country, as well as upon the particular agents and those under whose authority they act.

—

"You are already informed that the grand jury have found bills against five persons, of whom S. W. O. and col. S. are two. The latter being in execution under the process of the supreme court of the state, the whole of the morning has been occupied by the court in endeavoring to fall upon some plan to take him from the custody of the sheriff, and to bring him before the court to charge him on the indictment. The defendant's counsel have remained perfectly silent, giving the district attorney, however, and the court to understand that they proceeded at their peril, and the sheriff declaring that he would not give up his prisoner unless indemnified by somebody.

"At last an act of congress was found empowering the judge of the circuit court to issue a *habeas corpus ad testificandum*, directed to the sheriff, &c. commanding him to bring the prisoner into court, &c. This was accordingly issued and this afternoon the sheriff came into court accompanied by col. Smith. As soon as he appeared, the district attorney ordered the clerk to arraign him on the indictment. To this his council objected, declaring the whole proceeding was irregular, that no habeas corpus ad testificandum could regularly be allowed, unless there was a trial to be had on an issue joined: that there was no issue joined upon any of the indictments found, and therefore the law cited did not authorise the judge to allow this writ:—that if the writ had been issued regularly, it was mere ad testificandum, and to pervert it to any other use, would be a trick upon the party and upon the judge who allowed it: that it would be highly derogatory to the dignity and justice of the country to descend to a trick in order to execute its laws.—After some argument the judge declared he would not suffer the defendant to be arraigned while attending under a habeas corpus ad testificandum, and he was accordingly dismissed; but before he had time to get out of the court room, he was arrested by the marshal on a warrant founded on the indictment, and was again brought before the court. It was stated that he was now before the court, not by virtue of the habeas corpus, but under the warrant, and of that opinion was the juge. Col. S. was then charged and plead in abatement, in writing, that there was illegal evidence laid before the grand jury when deliberating on the bill found, and which he stated to be the examinations and depositions taken in March. Mr. O. filed a similar plea. The court were then about to adjourn, when the district attorney moved the court that Col. S. being now before the court be committed to the custody of the marshal. The court ordered him to be commited accordingly—The sheriff declared he was his prisoner. The judge replied, "I cannot help that; I sit here to see the laws of the United States executed; I have therefore ordered the prisoner into the custody of the marshal. If you claim him, you and the marshal must settle that between you; I have nothing to do with it." In other words, you are two executive officers, you may contend for the prisoner, and the stronger take him!!....The sheriff however, set off with Col. S. with as much speed as possible, and before the marshal could get out of the court, was beyond his reach. Thus ended this day's business.

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman of observation at New Orleans, to his correspondent in Lexington, dated January 25.

Having made an excursion into the country West of the Mississippi, and South of Red river, I suppose that some account of it will not be unacceptable to you. That part which is nearest the first, is Attakapas county, and that which joins the second, is Opelousas. They both join the Bay of Mexico, the latter to the Southwest of the former; That portion of Opelousas which is near the Red River, is a high piny country, and grows gradully smooth and rich as it approaches the sea, where it is so low that the ground is pretty generally a green marsh, on which even the cattle cannot go; between the high and low grounds, the whole country is one enormous prairie, 6 or 900 miles along the coast, intersected by numberless streams of water, which are lined with timber; this prairie, in the inhabited parts of these two countries, is covered with cattle; some farmers have marked last fall, better than 1000 calves, and one has marked 1500. It is impossible even to make a tolerable good guess at the number there may be in those two countries; but it must certainly be very great; because every body has a stock, and there are not less than 1000 or 1200 families in them.

The usual crops are, cotton, maiz; but sugar plantations are now forming in Attakapa; the settled part of the other country being to the north of this, seems unfit for that branch of agriculture.

Gardening thrives there in a very high degree, both in culinary productions and fruits, and there is no doubt but the grape vine will succeed when tried; (I forgot mentioning that besides cattle, they have a large number of sheep and swine) the beginning of the summer seems to be the most favorable season for vegetables.

The country near the sea, that is for about 60 or 100 miles, is so much intersected with water courses, that it is navigable in every direction; and as the greatest part of these are furnished by the Mississippi, & that the country is extremely low there are communications from one river to another, and in some places, two or three navigable communications betweeen two rivers. The time is not very far off, when a navigation will be opened for upper country produce, to be scattered over that country, from Red River, down to the sea board; nay, even be shipped there for foreign markets. Nothing hardly would prevent it now, were the different channels known by your venturesome countrymen.

These two counties were deemed perfectly healthy, the Attakapas is totally French, and consists of four hundred families, and the Opelousas which has 600 families, is nearly divided between the French and American settlers: the latter are much on the increase, col. Thompson, from Kentucky, who is register of the western district of the territory of Orleans, is so much pleased with the Opelousas, where his office is fixed that he is constantly looking out to buy himself a plantation; lands are low there, some very fine may be bought at from one and a quarter to 3 dollars per acre, while they are worth from three to five times as much on the Mississippi.

The Sch'r Maria,
Charles Stodder, Master,
Will sail for *Fredericksburg* tomorrow. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Merchants wharf, or to

Daniel Murgatroyd.

April 14. dst

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, state of Maryland,

A MULATTO BOY, by the name of *KILL*, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a serious and likely countenance. He eloped in company with a negro man of Mr. Francis Winfield's, of said county, on the 6th instant, who has a mother living in George-Town. The above lad had on when he went away a round country cotton over jacket, a white Marseilles waistcoat, a reddish cassimere pair of pantaloons, a fur hat and a pair of old boots, and has a large scar down his forehead which he received by a fall when a child. He was seen on Monday last crossing over in the ferry boat from George Town to Alexandria in company with the said Dick, who is a stout black fellow, with thick lips and round shoulders. The above reward will be given to any person who secures the two, so that I get them again, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either.

Daniel Carcaud.

April 14. 4t*

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned carrying off said negroes. D. C.

FOR SALE,

1500 acres of Land, in Charles county, Maryland, 14 miles from Alexandria and 4 from the Potomac, near the post road leading to Port Tobacco. The situation is exceedingly healthy and the soil fertile. A great proportion of this land is bottom, (at least 500 acres) well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn or tobacco, timothy also thrives well upon it—the upland produces good wheat from fallow, and yields the white clover in abundance. Fully one third of this tract is in wood, a great part of which is valuable timber. Besides a fertile soil the purchaser will derive other advantages—a good mill seat and an excellent stand for a tavern. The improvements are, a dwelling house with six rooms, with a fire place in each; a kitchen, smoke house, stables, carriage house; a large and newly built barn, 48 feet square; tobacco house and several other out houses.

The subscriber wishing to remove to Kentucky, will dispose of this tract on very reasonable terms. One third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in bonds for three equal yearly payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.

Benjamin Dulany.

March 26. 3m

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a freth affortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchaſed at a retail ſtore.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, ſen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Conſumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq. Attorney-General of the ſtate of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary. I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago. He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper: he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavorable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Diſorders,	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back,
Conſumptions,	Indigeſtion,
Lowneſs of ſpirits,	Melancholy,
Loſs of appetite,	Gout in the ſtomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hyſterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakneſſes,	Involuntary emiſſions,
Seminal weakneſſes,	Obſtinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenneſs,	

In caſes of extremity, where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh, which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call Hamilton's Eſſence, or Extract of Muſtard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe. If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second ſtreet, between Mary and Chriſtian ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was ſo ſeverely afflicted with a violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Eſq.

One of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or fulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence, often on the contrary a particular excellence this is of contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on the occaſion.

Deſcription of Worms, and the ſymptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides, or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or ſhort flat, white worm, and laſtly, the Tænia or tape worm ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the fundament—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms ſhould have immediate recourſe to Hamilton's worm deſtroying lozenges, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in advanced ſtages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs, having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape-worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the poſſeſſion of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their particular mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER miniſter of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance of an appearance a mere mucus but upon cloſe inſpection quite repleted with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and likely complexion. Upon different occaſions, I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn-Plaiſter.

An infalliable remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Perſian Lotion,

So celebrated among the faſhionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotions) and of univerſal tested efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, rings worms, yaw burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration, which is ſo eſſential to health. Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Reſtorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, deſtructions of rheum, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

The ſovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for the venerial diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of billious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequence; as a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs; ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache; and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewiſe by S. Pleaſants, Richmond; Roſs and Douglaſs, Peterſburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Wincheſter; R. Greenhow, Williamſburgh; and J. Shaw, Leeſburg.

September 4. tuw

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

reſpectfully informs his friends and the public in Regeneral, that he hath removed his ſtore to king ſtreet, next door to Mr. *Jos. Thornton's*, *where he hath for ſale an extenſive aſſortment of*

SEEDS,

Both of Engliſh & American growth.

The former imported this fall per the ſhip *Shepherdeſs*, captain Wells, via Norfolk,

among which are—

Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do. Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Battersea do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarloaf do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savoy do. Bruſſel Sprouts, Green and Red Borecole, Coliflower, Broccoli, &c.—Alſo, Rye Graſs, Lucern, Burnets, Orchard Graſs, Red Clover Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Hanover do. Yellow do. White Norfolk do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Carraway, Dill, Aniſeed, Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinths Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Muſtard, Split Pease, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden Shears and beſt Pruning Knives. On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all ſizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo,

An elegant aſſortment of cut and plain Glaſs, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.

He likewiſe keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Allum, Pearl Aſh, Segars, beſt Rappee Snuff, chewing and ſmoaking Tobacco.

Alſo for Sale,

The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatiſe on Gardening.

February 11. d1w.1aw1M.

☞ A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 26th of this month, will be ſold, at public vendue, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, ONE ACRE OF GROUND, fronting on Gibbon, between Alfred and Columbus ſtreets, and on which there is a ſmall wooden building.

WM. MAC CREERY, } Aſſignees of
JAMES H. HOOE, } J. Gill's eſtate.

April 12. dtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Propoſals will be received at the Collector's Office of Norfolk and Portſmouth, for building a DRY STONE WALL on the bank of Potomac, oppoſite Smith's Point Light Houſe, for ſecuring the ſame from waſhing by the tides and rains; thoſe inclining to undertake the ſame will be pleaſed to apply to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 10th of May next.—The wall to be 5 feet at the foundation gradually to two feet at the top in width, and about 9 feet in height, the length about 150 feet, the upper tier of ſtones to be two feet in width, to anſwer as a carping to the wall.

Thomas Newton, S. L. H.

Norfolk, April 8. [April 12]

FOR SALE,

For a term of years,

Three young Female Servants,

Accuſtomed to houſe work generally.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 7. 3taw3w

Wanted to Purchaſe,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3tawtf

WILLIAM GORE,

BEING about to commence the MILLING BUSINESS in the country, wiſhes to Rent the PROPERTY he now occupies on King ſtreet, near *Mr. Davey Davey's*, conſiſting of a WAREHOUSE, one hundred feet deep and twenty-five feet front, with an excellent cellar, and a commodious Dwelling, Kitchen, &c. &c. &c.

—In his abſence pleaſe apply to Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.

April 1. eotaw

Rich Kanahwa Bottom Lands,

For Sale or Exchange.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale, or exchange for lands or other real property on the eaſt ſide of the Blue Ridge, about 7000 acres of RICH BOTTOM LAND, on the Great Kanahwa River, and on both ſides thereof oppoſite and below the mouth of Poketollico Creek, in the ſtate of Virginia, 25 miles from Point Pleaſant, (in the county town of Maſon county) and 10 miles from the town of Kanahawa county, and adjoining the lands of the late General Waſhington. They were ſurveyed at the ſame time with thoſe lands in the year 1772, and are held under the ſame titles, viz. *Old Military Rights*—which are unqueſtionable.

The Lands are of the very firſt quality, the Bottoms in many places a mile wide; they have been lately reſurveyed and divided into lots containing from 150 to 350 acres each, for the accommodation of purchaſers, each lot fronting on the river, and extending back from thence to the hills, which afford a moſt extenſive range for ſtock, which can never be interrupted. One hundred acres therefore of this rich bottom, with its advantages, would make a good ſettlement. The great [Virginia] ſtate road leading to the ſtates of Ohio and Kentucky, paſſes by and through theſe lands, which being on a fine navigable river will command a ready and high price for the produce to the emigrants to the weſtern country both by land and water. Their ſituation, beſides, gives their occupants choice of the eaſtern or weſtern markets, as produce may be found moſt profitable. The climate is mild and remarkably favorable to the production of fruit—Salt works are erected on the banks of the river but a few miles above theſe lands, and the neighborhood furniſhes abundance of iron, coal, limeſtone, mills and mill ſeats; ſo that there is no part of the weſtern country which holds out more advantages to perſons deſirous of emigrating.

A more particular deſcription of theſe lands, with plots of the ſeveral lots, their ſituation, deſcription and price, may be had by application in Alexandria, to Mr. WILLIAM CRAIK, who attended the ſurveying of them, or to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES CRAIK.

April 5; 1aw8.

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

INTENDING to leave this diſtrict, and having the ſatisfaction to know that he has faithfully diſcharged his obligations as a man and a *citizen*, during the long period of his reſidence in this town; *gives this public notification to all perſons indebted to him*, that he expects a reciprocity of GOOD DEEDS on their part, by immediately diſcharging their reſpective balances; and thoſe who have juſt claims againſt him, are deſired to bring forward their accounts for adjuſtment; when with his accuſtomed *punctuality* he will make ample remuneration for their indulgence and confidence.

April 11. 3w

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BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.